

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington, D.C.

B. E. P. Q.--468

January 20, 1938.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
KINGDOM OF IRAQ
(Mesopotamia)



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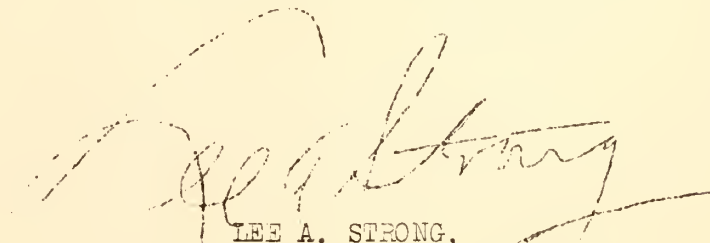
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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
KINGDOM OF IRAQ

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Iraq has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector in Charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the Importation of Plants Law of January 7, 1925, and Customs Law No. 56, May 7, 1931, and reviewed by the Director of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Affairs, Baghdad, Iraq.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.



LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

KINGDOM OF IRAQ

BASIC LEGISLATION

Importation of Plants Law, January 7, 1925.

Customs Code Law, No. 56, of May 7, 1931.

Through the Customs Code Law, No. 56, of May 7, 1931, the King of Iraq decrees (Chap. III, article 13) that provisions may at any time be promulgated whereby, for the public safety or for sanitary or moral reasons, or as preventive measures against animal and plant diseases, the importation, exportation, or transit of certain kinds of merchandise into or from Iraq, or to a particular country or place outside the boundaries of Iraq are restricted or prohibited.

SUMMARY

Importation Prohibited

HEMP SEEDS AND PLANTS (Cannabis sativa L.).(Customs Tariff Law No. 11, April 29, 1933, art. 11, p.5.)

INJURIOUS INSECT PESTS AND DISEASES. (Appendix to Importation of Plants Law of January 7, 1925, p.3.)

Importation Restricted

CITRUS FRUITS AND STOCKS, GRAPES AND GRAPEVINES: Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of the competent authority of the country of origin. (Customs Tariff Law No. 11, Apr. 29, 1933, art. 5, p.5.)

PLANTS WITH WOODY STEMS, PARTS THEREOF, also bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers, except potatoes; cottonseed and seed cotton: Subject to inspection on arrival, but inspection may be waived if they are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by competent authority of the exporting country. (Arts. 3, 4 & 5, Importation of Plants Law of January 7, 1925, p.2.)

PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES: Unrestricted except that an import permit must be obtained from the Director of Agriculture. (Art. 12, Importation of Plants Law of January 7, 1925, p. 3.)

Exportation Prohibited

PAIM TREE SHOOTS: Exportation from Iraq prohibited.
(Law No. 1, February 11, 1935, p. 6.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Importation of Plants Law of Jan. 7, 1925)

Article 1. This law may be cited as The Importation of Plants Law, 1924.

Definition

Art. 2. "Plant" means all plants with woody stems and all parts thereof, such as stocks, nursery plants, scions, layers, and cuttings thereof; cottonseed and seed cotton; bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers, except potatoes.

Inspection on Arrival

Art. 3. All plants imported into Iraq by mail or otherwise will be held for inspection by a government inspector, as prescribed in article 5.

Infected Plants Disinfected or Destroyed

Art. 4. Should it be found that plants are attacked by any of the diseases named in the appendix hereto, or should a portion of the plants concerned be so attacked, the government inspector may order their disinfection or destruction.

Inspection May Be Waived if Plants Accompanied by Certificates

Art. 5. The Government inspector may, in his discretion, pass without inspection any plants or consignments of plants which are accompanied by a certificate of a competent branch of the agricultural institute of the exporting country, affirming that they are free from the diseases named in the appendix.

Art. 6. All expenses involved in inspection, detention, disinfection, or destruction of plants shall be borne by the importer.

Art. 7. Provides for the inspection of plants for export.

Art. 8. Relates to fees for inspection, etc.

Art. 9. Provides for the promulgation or modification of administrative decrees.

Art. 10. The Minister of the Interior may order the destruction by burning of all plants in which epidemic diseases are found.

Art. 11. Relates to violations and penalties.

Importation of Plants for Scientific Purposes not Restricted

Art. 12. No provision of this law is applicable to plants imported for scientific research on the basis of a separate (special) permit of the Director of Agriculture. In this permit it will be expressly stated the plants shall not be inspected.

APPENDIX

Inspect pests:

Anthonomus grandis Boh., boll weevil.

(Aspidiotus) Chrysomphalus aurantii Mask., California red scale.

Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., San Jose scale.

Ceratitis capitata Wied., Mediterranean fruit fly.

Chionaspis furfura Fitch, scurfy scale.

Conotrachelus nenuphar Hbst., plum curculio.

(Cosmophila) Anomis erosa Hbn., okra, mallow, or cotton leaf caterpillar or cotton semilooper.

Craponius inaequalis Say, grape curculio.

Drosophila melanogaster Mg.

Earias fabia Stoll., cotton bollworm.

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(Euproctis chrysorrhoea) = Nygmia phaeorrhoea Don., brown-tail moth.

(Gelechia) Pectinophora gossypiella Saund., pink bollworm.

Heliothis obsoleta Fab., bollworm, corn ear worm.

Icerya purchasi Mask., cottony-cushion scale.

Lepidosaphes ulmi L., oystershell scale.

(Leucania) Cirphis unipuncta Haw., armyworm.

Malacosoma americana Fab., eastern tent caterpillar.

(Mayetiola) Phytophaga destructor Say, hessian fly.

Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae Fitch, grape phylloxera.

Polychrosis viteana Clem., grape berry moth.

Porthetria dispar L., gypsy moth.

Psillia mali Schmid., apple sucker.

(Schizoneura) Eriosoma lanigera Hausm., woolly apple aphid.

Sylepta derogata Fab.

Aphids, scale insects, and mites in general.

Fungous diseases:

Those caused by any species of the following genera:

Erysiphe, powdery mildew.

Exoascus, leaf curls.

Gloeosporium, anthracnoses.

Guignardia, black rots.

Nectria (ditissima) galligena Bres., European canker of apple.

Peronospora, downy mildews.

Plasmopora, downy mildews,

Plowrightia, black knot.

Puccinia, rusts.

Tilletia, smuts.

Ustilago, smuts.

Venturia, including apple and pear scab.

ADDITIONAL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

(Customs Tariff Law No. 11 of Apr. 29, 1933, abstracted)

Importation of Citrus Fruits and Stocks Restricted

Art. 5. The importation is prohibited of citrus fruits and stocks, such as lemons, pomelos, grapefruit, and other citrus fruits, as well as grapes, grapevine leaves, and stocks, unless those products are accompanied by a certificate of the competent authorities of the country of origin, affirming that the said products had been inspected and found free from disease. This prohibition does not apply to such fruits if preserved, candied, or dried, or to their juice.

Importation of Hemp Prohibited

Art. 11. The importation of hemp seeds and plants (Cannabis sativa L.) is prohibited.

Inspection on Arrival

Art. 19. The importation of "plants," namely, plants with woody stems, and parts thereof, such as stems, stocks, scions, layers, and cuttings; also seed cotton and cottonseed, flower bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers other than potatoes, is subject to inspection by agricultural authorities on entry. If a contagious disease is found, the infected product will be disinfected or destroyed. They can be cleared through the customs only on presentation of a "no objection" certificate issued by the agricultural authority.

Plants may be imported for scientific purposes under a permit from the Division of Agriculture, regardless of the above restrictions; cottonseed may be imported only in accordance with the provisions of the cotton law, No. 26 of 1927.



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EXPORTATION OF PALM TREE SHOOTS PROHIBITED

(Law No. 1, Feb. 11, 1935)

Article 1. The exportation of palm tree shoots from Iraq shall be prohibited.

Art. 2. Penalty for violation.